APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/374,408	08/13/1999	CHRISTOPHER C. ANDREWS	ANDREWS-0080	3712

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EXAMINER
FOSTER, ROLAND G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2645	

DATE MAILED: 10/24/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

	Application No.	**Applicant(s)**
Office Action Summary	09/374,408	ANDREWS, CHRISTOPHER C.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	Roland G. Foster	2645

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 June 2002</u> .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-48</u> is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-11,13-44 and 48</u> is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) <u>12 and 45-47</u> is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

　　If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
　　　　application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

　　a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .	6)☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-48 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of

rejection.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

The request for a continued prosecution application (CPA) under

37 CFR 1.53(d) filed on [1] is acknowledged. 37 CFR 1.53(d)(1)

was amended to provide that the prior application of a CPA must

be: (1) a utility or plant application that was filed under

35 U.S.C. 111(a) before May 29, 2000, (2) a design application,

or (3) the national stage of an international application that

was filed under 35 U.S.C. 363 before May 29, 2000. *See Changes*

to Application Examination and Provisional Application Practice,

interim rule, 65 *Fed. Reg.* 14865, 14872 (Mar. 20, 2000), 1233

Off. Gaz. Pat. Office 47, 52 (Apr. 11, 2000). Since a CPA of

this application is not permitted under 37 CFR 1.53(d)(1), the

improper request for a CPA is being treated as a request for

continued examination of this application under 37 CFR 1.114.

See id. at 14866, 1233 *Off. Gaz. Pat. Office* at 48.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35

U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly
> pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant
> regards as his invention.

Claims 17-21 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112,

second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to

particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter

which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 17 recites the

limitation "the second audio file" in the last line. There is

insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

The phrase will be interpreted as "a second audio file" in this

Office action. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs

of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under

this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or
> a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one
> year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for
> patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof
> by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another
> who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of
> section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant
> for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American
Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the
examination of this application as the application being
examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2)
voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this
application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the
amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 17-19, as they can best be understood, are rejected
under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bobo, II (U.S.
Patent No. 5,675,507) [Hereinafter Bobo], of record.

With respect to claim 17, the following paragraphs for
additional details on how Bobo anticipates particular
limitations in the claim.

"[A]. establishing a telephony connection between a
telephony device and a call recording device" reads on Figs. 1
and 2, where a telephone call (telephony connection) is
established between Telephone Set 26 (telephony device) and a
call recording device (Message Storage and Delivery System)
(MSDS 10).

"[B]. recording an audio communication transmitted over the
telephony connection thereby establishing a recorded audio file"
reads on Fig. 2, step 52 where the message is recorded and
stored.

"[C] including the recorded audio file within a second
file, such that when the second file is accessed using the
computer system, the recorded audio file is available for
playback at the computer system" reads on col. 13, lines 5-15
where each audio html files (second file) includes an anchor to
the actual audio file (i.e., 1.wav). Thus, the recorded audio
file (e.g., 1.wav) is logically included within the audio html
file (e.g., the voicelist.html file) (second file) as an anchor
or link such that when the voicelist.html (second file) is
accessed using the computer system, the 1.wav file (recorded
audio file) is available for playback. Note that the broad
limitation of a first file being "within" a second file does not
require that the every aspect of the first file is contained
within the second file, especially in the case of files,
programs, and operating systems. For example, the first file
may appear to be within the second file at the user interface
level of an operating system or program yet the first file (or

significant portions of the first file) are stored in an

entirely different location on a disk (e.g., operating system

file clustering).

"[D] sending [a] second audio file to the computer system

for access by a user" reads on col. 13, lines 15-23 where a

"listing of vice messages" implies that more than one voice

message (i.e., a second audio file) is also sent to the MSDS

(computer system).

With respect to claim 18, the web server would serve the

html file and anchored audio file (step of including is

performed by a server).

With respect to claim 19, see Fig. 13 where the Internet

Server 5 (server) is remote from the Computer 32 (computing

system).

Claims 17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as

being anticipated by Uppaluru (U.S. Patent No. 5,915,001), as

used in the prior Office action. Uppaluru teaches of a system

for providing speech files that are accessible via the Internet.

Significantly, Uppaluru also teaches of allowing users to make

the speech files accessible (publishing the speech files) using

a telephonic connection.

With respect to claim 17, the following paragraphs for

additional details on how Uppaluru anticipates particular

limitations in the claim.

"[A]. establishing a telephony connection between a

telephony device and a call recording device" reads on col. 20,

lines 4-10.

"[B]. recording an audio communication transmitted over the

telephony connection thereby establishing a recorded audio file"

reads on col. 21, lines 10-13.

"[C]. associating an independently accessible address with

the recorded audio file, such that when the address is accessed

using the computer system, the recorded audio filed is

transmitted to the computer system for playback" reads on col.

21, lines 25-29 where a URL (address) is associated with the

recorded audio files. See also col. 7, lines 13-67. The URL

can then be accessed telephonically (col. 7, lines 28-39) or via

a WWW browser (col. 7, lines 20-21). The phrase "independently

accessible address" is extremely broad. For example, the URL

address of Uppaluru associated with the recorded audio file is

an address independently accessible by any computer browser

connected to the WWW.   "[W]herein the recorded audio file is

separately accessible using the independently accessible

address" reads on col. 7, lines 20-23 where the recorded audio

file is accessible via the WWW at virtually any location in the

world. An address that is accessible via the WWW at virtually

any location in the world can be considered a separately and

independently accessible address. For example, an independent

computer is capable of "separately" "accessing" the recorded

audio file somewhere else on the WWW.

"[D] sending [a] second audio file to the computer system

for access by a user" reads on col. 7, lines 13-39 where the

existence of plural voice web pages implies that more than one

audio file (i.e., a second audio file) is also sent to the voice

web page system (computer system).

With respect to claim 20, see col. 1, lines 33-67.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which

forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this

Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically
> disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the
> differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior
> art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at
> the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the
> art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be
> negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In

considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a),

the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various

claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered

therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary.

Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to

point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that

was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in

order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35

U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior

art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-7, 9-11, 13-16, 22-43, and 48 are rejected under

35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bobo, II (U.S.

Patent No. 5,675,507) (Hereinafter "Bobo"), of record, in view

of Internet Unleashed 1997 (ISBN 1-57521-185-8) (Hereinafter

"Internet Unleashed"), newly cited.

With respect to claim 1, the following paragraphs for

additional details on how Bobo discloses particular limitations

in the claim.

"[A]. establishing a telephony connection between a

telephony device and a call recording device" reads on Figs. 1

and 2, where a telephone call (telephony connection) is

established between Telephone Set 26 (telephony device) and a

call recording device (Message Storage and Delivery System)

(MSDS 10).

"[B]. recording an audio communication transmitted over the

telephony connection thereby establishing a recorded audio file"

reads on Fig. 2, step 52 where the message is recorded and

stored.

"[C]. associating an independently accessible address with

the recorded audio file, such that when the address is accessed

using the computer system, the recorded audio filed is

transmitted to the computer system for playback" reads on Fig.

1, Fig. 3, step 62, Fig. 8, and col. 7, lines 25-31 where the

user enters a URL (address) at a Computer with a hypertext

browser 32 (computer system) to access the MSDS 10. The URL

(address) is "associated" with the recorded audio file in that

the URL is associated with the MSDS 10 mailbox where the

recorded audio file is stored. The audio file is converted into

a format appropriate for HTML linking, such as AU or WAV and

transmitted to Computer 32 (computer system). See also col. 12,

line 63 - col. 13, line 23. The phrase "independently

accessible address" is extremely broad. For example, the URL

(address) associated with the recorded audio file is an address

independently accessible by any computer browser connected to

the WWW. "[W]herein the recorded audio file is separately

accessible using the independently accessible address" reads on

col. 18, lines 35-56 where the recorded audio file is accessible

via the WWW at "virtually any location in the world". An URL

(address) that is accessible via the WWW at virtually any

location in the world can be considered a separately and

independently accessible address. For example, an "independent"

computer is capable of "separately" "accessing" the recorded

audio file somewhere else on the WWW. Once accessed, each

message is separately accessible by using the anchors or links

on the web page corresponding to the URL.   (col. 12, line 63 -

col. 13, line 23).

Bobo fails to specifically disclose that the "independently

accessible address is unique to the recorded audio file."

However, if just one audio file was associated with the URL

because, for example, just one message was recorded in the

user's mailbox, then the URL (independently accessible address)

would be unique to the recorded audio file.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

associate just one of the audio files disclosed by Bobo with the

URL (independently accessible address) disclosed by Bobo.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that

the user frequently checks his or her mailbox and therefore

frequently only has one message resides in the mailbox.

Although Bobo discloses that the audio file is accessible

when the user accesses the URL (independently accessible

address) via the selection of a link as discussed above, Bobo

fails to disclose that the audio file is "directly" accessible
when the user accesses the URL.

However, Internet Unleashed teaches that recorded audio
files may be directly accessible when the user accesses the URL
of a web page (p. 985, <bgsound> HTML command).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of
ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to
add the direct access to the recorded audio file when the user
accesses the URL (independently accessible address) as taught by
Internet Unleashed to the web pages with recorded audio files as
taught by Bobo.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to
increase efficiency and user-friendliness by eliminating the
step where the user must select recorded audio via a link when
the user accesses the web page by instead simply playing the
recorded audio file once the user views the page as is
notoriously well-known in the art of multimedia web page design.
Such a feature would have had particular advantages to Bobo
where the user receives a "5 second" preview of the recorded
audio files (col. 13, lines 17-21).

Claim 22 differs substantively from claim 1 in that claim

22 recites the means to perform the method steps of claim 1.

Therefore, see the claim 1 rejection for any additional details.

In addition, "a. means for establishing a telephone

connection…" reads on Fig. 1, Telephone Set 26. "[B]. Means

for recording…." and "c. means for storing…" reads on Fig. 1,

MSDS (10).

Claim 30 differs substantively from claim 22 in that claim

30 recites a "circuit" and "systems" to instead of "means" as in

claim 22. However, the "circuit" and "systems" reads on the

"means" of claim 22. Therefore, the claim 22 rejection for any

further details.

Claim 37 differs substantively from claim 1 in that claim

37 recites a "server" and "systems" to perform the method steps

of claim 1. . Therefore, see the claim 1 rejection for any

additional details. "[A]. a call processing and recording

system" reads on Fig. 13, Central Processor (3). "[B]. a

server coupled to the call processing and recording system"

reads on Fig. 13, Internet Server 5. Note that Fig. 13

illustrates the various systems that comprise MSDS 10. See also

col. 16, lines 47 - 67. "[c]. one or more computer systems"

reads on Fig. 1, Computer 32.

Claim 48 differs substantively from claim 1 in that claim

48 recites that the file is played back to "each of one or more

receiving users who access the address." This limitation reads

upon Bobo where the message is played back to each of the one or

more use who logs into the mailbox with the appropriate ID and

password.

With respect to claim 2, see Fig. 13, Internet Server 5 and

col. 17, lines 37-43.

With respect to claim 3, see Fig. 8 and col. 12, line 63 -

col. 13, line 23. Note that the address (URL) is accessed when

the audio file is retrieved.

With respect to claims 4, 28, and 42, see col. 13, lines

10-15 where the user selects an anchor (hyperlink) to access a

voice message (audio file). Although the anchor (hyperlink) may

be a simple HREF command referring to the voice message (audio

file), selecting the hyperlink would still result in the html

address (URL) corresponding to user's mailbox on the Internet

Server 5 being sent to Internet Server 5 in order for the

browser to request and retrieve the voice message (audio file)

from Internet Server 5.

With respect to claims 5, 25, 26, 33, and 34, see Fig. 1

where an Internet (data) connection is established between the

Computer 32 and the MSDS 10 in order to play back recorded audio

(col. 12, line 63 - col. 13, line 33).

With respect to claims 6, 29, 36, and 43, see col. 13,

lines 10-15 and the claim 4 rejection above.

With respect to claims 7, 24, 32, and 39, see Fig. 13 where

the Internet Server 5 (server) is remote from the Computer 32

(computing system).

With respect to claim 9, the message storage process of

Fig. 2 and message retrieval process of Fig. 3 are separated by

time. The phrase "recorded audio file is first available for

playback" is a broad term. For example, an audio file may be

only considered "available' to the user when the user has

established and Internet connection and successfully logged onto

the MSDS 10 by entering a correct logon id and password. If the

user is unable to log onto the MSDS 10, then the audio files are "unavailable" to the user.

With respect to claim 10, the user inherently has the ability to specify the "time" by simply deciding when to attempt to log onto the MSDS 10 (see the claim 9 rejection above) and review messages, such as immediately after the recording was made or after a lengthy delay period.

With respect to claim 11, a "location profile" is a broad enough phrase to correspond to the time zone that the MSDS 10 resides in because the time zone is a significant feature that helps to "profile" the location of MSDS 10. The time zone that the MSDS 10 is located in would in turn determine the "time" when remote users log onto the MSDS 10 from areas outside the time zone. As stated in the claim 10 rejection, the "time" that user logs onto the MSDS 10 specifies the range when the recorded audio file is first available for playback.

With respect to claim 13, see col. 8, lines 10-20 and col. 13, lines 16-18.

With respect to claim 14, the link is posted in a

predetermined location, namely in the MSDS 10.

With respect to claim 15, see col. 13, lines 13-14.

With respect to claim 16, see Table 1 (col. 12, lines 30-

53).

With respect to claims 23, 31, and 38, see Fig. 15, Storage

(11).

With respect to claim 27, see Fig. 13, Internet Server (5).

With respect to claim 35, see Fig. 15, Storage (11) where

the html files are addressed via the Internet (30).

With respect to claim 40, see col. 6, lines 20-22.

With respect to claim 41, see Fig. 1.

Claims 1, 8, 22, 30, 37, and 48 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uppaluru (U.S. Patent

No. 5,915,001) (Hereinafter "Uppaluru"), of record, in view of

Internet Unleashed. Uppaluru teaches of a system for providing

speech files that are accessible via the Internet.

Significantly, Uppaluru also teaches of allowing users to make

the speech files accessible (publishing the speech files) using

a telephonic connection.

With respect to claim 1, the following paragraphs for

additional details on how Uppaluru discloses particular

limitations in the claim.

"[A]. establishing a telephony connection between a

telephony device and a call recording device" reads on col. 20,

lines 4-10.

"[B]. recording an audio communication transmitted over the

telephony connection thereby establishing a recorded audio file"

reads on col. 21, lines 10-13.

"[C]. associating an independently accessible address with

the recorded audio file, such that when the address is accessed

using the computer system, the recorded audio filed is

transmitted to the computer system for playback" reads on col.

21, lines 25-29 where a URL (address) is associated with the

recorded audio files.   See also col. 7, lines 13-67.   The URL

can then be accessed telephonically (col. 7, lines 28-39) or via

a WWW browser (col. 7, lines 20-21).   The phrase "independently

accessible address" is extremely broad.   For example, the URL

address of Uppaluru associated with the recorded audio file is

an address independently accessible by any computer browser

connected to the WWW.   "[W]herein the recorded audio file is

separately accessible using the independently accessible

address" reads on col. 7, lines 20-23 where the recorded audio

file is accessible via the WWW at virtually any location in the

world.   An address that is accessible via the WWW at virtually

any location in the world can be considered a separately and

independently accessible address.   For example, an independent

computer is capable of "separately" "accessing" the recorded

audio file somewhere else on the WWW.

Uppaluru fails to specifically disclose that the

"independently accessible address is unique to the recorded

audio file."   However, if just one audio file was associated

with the URL because, for example, just one message was recorded

for each voice web page, then the URL (independently accessible

address) would be unique to the recorded audio file.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of
ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to
associate just one of the audio files disclosed by Uppaluru with
the URL (independently accessible address) disclosed by
Uppaluru.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that
the user is entitled to make a design choice as to the content
of each voice web page. Specifically, the user may choose to
have the content of a voice web page be only one audio file.
Such a choice would have increased file organization efficiency
and simplicity by allowing the voice web user to simply
associate a voice web page to a single audio file.

Although Uppaluru discloses that the audio file is
accessible when the user accesses the URL (independently
accessible address) as discussed above, Uppaluru fails to
disclose that the audio file is "directly" accessible when the
user accesses the URL.

However, Internet Unleashed teaches that recorded audio
files may be directly accessible when the user accesses the URL
of a web page (p. 985, <bgsound> HTML command).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the direct access to the recorded audio file when the user accesses the URL (independently accessible address) as taught by Internet Unleashed to the web pages with recorded audio files as taught by Uppaluru.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to increase efficiency and user-friendliness by eliminating the step where the user must select a recorded audio link when the user accesses the web page by instead simply playing the recorded audio file once the user views the page as is notoriously well-known in the art of multimedia web page design. Such a feature would have had particular advantages to Uppaluru where the user is surfing through a voice web page system thereby resulting in considerable time savings and user convenience when all the voice web page are cumulatively viewed.

Claim 22 differs substantively from claim 1 in that claim 22 recites the means to perform the method steps of claim 1. Therefore, see the claim 1 rejection for any additional details. In addition, "[A]. means for establishing a telephone

connection" reads on Fig. 1, Telephone Set 111. "[B]. means

for recording" reads on Fig. 1, Voice and Telephony Interface

114 and col. 6, lines 23-30. "[C]. means for storing" reads on

Fig. 1, Voice Web Site 102.

Claim 30 differs substantively from claim 22 in that claim

30 recites a "circuit" and "systems" to instead of "means" as in

claim 22. However, the "circuit" and "systems" reads on the

"means" of claim 22. Therefore, the claim 22 rejection for any

further details.

Claim 37 differs substantively from claim 1 in that claim

37 recites a "server" and "systems" to perform the method steps

of claim 1. . Therefore, see the claim 1 rejection for any

additional details. "a. a call processing and recording

system…" reads on Fig. 1, Voice and Telephony Interface 114.

"b. a server coupled to the call processing and recording

system…" reads on Fig. 1, Voice Web Site 102.

Claim 48 differs substantively from claim 1 in that claim

48 recites that the file is played back to "each of one or more

receiving users who access the address." This limitation reads

upon Uppaluru where the message is played back to each of the
one or more user who log onto the voice web system.

With respect to claim 8, see col. 1, lines 33-67.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 12 and 45-47 are objected to as being dependent upon
a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in
independent form including all of the limitations of the base
claim and any intervening claims. Claim 44 would have been
objected to except for a 35 U.S.C. § 112 rejection as set forth
above.

Examiner's Reasons for Allowance

Claims 12 and 44-47 are directed to a method and system for
recording an audio file for later playback. The system and
method also includes the feature of sending notification to the
user responsible for establishing the telephony connection
specifying the address associated with the recorded audio file.

The closest prior art of record is Uppaluru as applied
above. However, the Uppaluru fails to disclose the this
feature.

The remaining prior art of record fails to fairly teach or suggest the obviousness of adding this feature to Uppaluru in order to arrive at invention as claimed by the applicant.

The above reasons for allowance are based on the claims as presently set forth in their totality. The above reasons for allowance should not be interpreted as indicating that amended claims broadly reciting certain limitations discussed in the above reasons for allowance would be allowable. A more detailed reasons for allowance may be set forth in a subsequent Notice of Allowance if and when all claims in the application are put into a condition for allowance.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Roland Foster whose telephone number is (703) 305-1491. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan S. Tsang, can be reached on (703) 305-4895. The fax phone number for this group is (703) 872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to customer service whose telephone number is

(703) 306-0377.
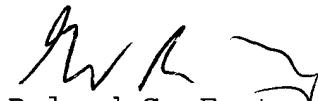
Roland G. Foster
Patent Examiner
October 21, 2002